

forts to transact business in the independent states of the former Soviet Union; and

(J) the trading practices of other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development nations, as well as the pricing practices of transitional economies in the independent states, that may disadvantage United States companies.

## (2) Policy basis for reports

Portions of each report under this section may incorporate or be based upon relevant reports and testimony produced by the Department of Commerce or other agencies, but the policy views shall be those of the Secretary of Commerce.

(Pub. L. 100-418, title II, §2314, as added Pub. L. 102-429, title II, §206, Oct. 21, 1992, 106 Stat. 2204; amended Pub. L. 104-66, title I, §1022(b), Dec. 21, 1995, 109 Stat. 713.)

### REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 5821 and 5822 of title 22, referred to in subsec. (b)(1)(H), was, in the original, "sections 301 and 302 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5821 and 5822)", and was translated as meaning sections 301 and 302 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-511, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

### AMENDMENTS

1995—Subsec. (b)(1)(G) to (J). Pub. L. 104-66 added subpars. (G) to (J).

### CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives treated as referring to Committee on International Relations of House of Representatives by section 1(a) of Pub. L. 104-14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress.

## CHAPTER 74—COMPETITIVENESS POLICY COUNCIL

Sec.	
4801.	Findings and purpose. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Findings.</li> <li>(b) Purpose.</li> </ul>
4802.	Council established.
4803.	Duties of Council.
4804.	Membership. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Composition and representation.</li> <li>(b) Initial appointments.</li> <li>(c) Vacancies.</li> <li>(d) Removal.</li> <li>(e) Conflict of interest.</li> <li>(f) Expenses.</li> <li>(g) Quorum.</li> <li>(h) Chairperson.</li> <li>(i) Meetings.</li> <li>(j) Policy actions.</li> <li>(k) Alternate members.</li> </ul>
4805.	Executive Director and staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Executive Director.</li> <li>(b) Staff.</li> <li>(c) Experts and consultants.</li> <li>(d) Details.</li> </ul>
4806.	Powers of Council. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Hearings.</li> <li>(b) Information.</li> <li>(c) Consultation with President and Congress.</li> <li>(d) Gifts.</li> <li>(e) Use of mails.</li> <li>(f) Administrative and support services.</li> </ul>

Sec.

- (g) Subcouncils.
- (h) Applicability of Advisory Committee Act.

4807.	Annual report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Submission of report.</li> <li>(b) Contents of report.</li> <li>(c) Report by Congressional committees.</li> </ul>
4808.	Authorization of appropriations.
4809.	Definitions.

## § 4801. Findings and purpose

### (a) Findings

The Congress finds that—

(1) efforts to reverse the decline of United States industry has been hindered by—

(A) a serious erosion in the institutions and policies which foster United States competitiveness including a lack of high quality domestic and international economic and scientific data needed to—

(i) reveal sectoral strengths and weaknesses;

(ii) identify potential new markets and future technological and economic trends; and

(iii) provide necessary information regarding the competitive strategies of foreign competitors;

(B) the lack of a coherent and consistent government competitiveness policy, including policies with respect to—

(i) international trade, finance, and investment,

(ii) research, science, and technology,

(iii) education, labor retraining, and adjustment,

(iv) macroeconomic and budgetary issues,

(v) antitrust and regulation, and

(vi) government procurement;

(2) the United States economy benefits when business, labor, government, academia, and public interest groups work together cooperatively;

(3) the decline of United States economic competitiveness endangers the ability of the United States to maintain the defense industrial base which is necessary to the national security of the United States;

(4) the world is moving rapidly toward the creation of an integrated and interdependent economy, a world economy in which the policies of one nation have a major impact on other nations;

(5) integrated solutions to such issues as trade and investment research, science, and technology, education, and labor retraining and adjustments help the United States compete more effectively in the world economy; and

(6) government, business, labor, academia, and public interest groups shall cooperate to develop and coordinate long-range strategies to help assure the international competitiveness of the United States economy.

### (b) Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter—

(1) to develop recommendations for long-range strategies for promoting the inter-